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INFORMATION REPORT

PREPARED AND DISSEMINATED BY
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

COUNTRY: Hungary

SUBJECT: Research Activities in the fields of Histology and Pathology at the Oncology Institute and the Etvos Lorant Radium and Roentgen Institute in Budapest

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2. Hungarian Oncology Institute. In 1953, the Oncology Institute was organized utilizing certain key members of the staff of the Eotvos Lorant Radium and Roentgen Institute in Budapest. Actually the Oncology Institute assumed the primary responsibilities of medical research in fields such as tumors and x-ray irradiation, whereas the Eotvos Lorant Radium and Roentgen Institute became primarily a hospital for the treatment of diseases of women and childbirth. The Oncology Institute was located in 1956 at Kek Gojo Utca 5 in Budapest XII. The hospital no longer bears the name of Eotvos Lorant Radium and Roentgen Institute, and is located in Budapest entirely separate from the Oncology Institute.

3. Research Activities

a. Prior to 1951, the Eotvos Lorant Radium and Roentgen Institute conducted general studies concerning the effects of roentgen and gamma rays on living tissues and tumors. [redacted] a medical paper in 1951 concerning one aspect of this study: namely, alkaline phosphatase investigations which were performed on organs of rats killed with lethal doses of rays.

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b. In continuation of the above experiments at the Oncology Institute, the bone marrow, spleen, lymphoid tissue, and liver of rats were examined to determine the histophysiological changes in haemopoietic connective tissue following energetic effects. [redacted] participated in these experiments and the results were published in Acta Morphologica.

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c. [redacted] published a medical paper concerning the effect of gamma rays of radium on the alkaline phosphatase contained in the epidermoid cancer of the portio.

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Attachments are unclassified.

ARMY review completed.

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4. **Methods of Counteracting Radiation Effects**

a. [redacted] the development of suitable clothing to provide protection against gamma radiation. Since proper insulation could be afforded only by lead, which would be too heavy and therefore impractical to wear, [redacted] no effective clothing has been developed to date. 25X1 25X1

b. Ointments. [redacted] no specific ointments which have been developed to protect against the effects of gamma radiation. [redacted] immersion in water would provide a certain amount of protection against the gamma rays. 25X1 25X1

c. [redacted] the possibilities of the use of resinous substances as a method of counteracting radiation effects in man. Such substances are derived from "wood skin". These substances supposedly would act as a substitute for the loss of vitamin C. 25X1 25X1

d. In regard to the use of substances which could be administered either before or after exposure to radiation, [redacted] Dr Bela Wald [redacted] desired to make experiments in this field, [redacted] no practical work has taken place. 25X1 25X1 25X1

5. a. [redacted] 25X1

b. [redacted] the processes involved in the making of "blood pictures" to determine the destructive effects of radiation on red and white blood corpuscles. The greater emphasis in Hungary is placed upon periodic examinations of workers where radiation hazards are involved, rather than on preventative measures in the form of protective clothing, lead shields, and other similar devices. Thus a worker may work only 30 hours a week in an area where radiation hazards are involved, due to the poor protection which is afforded. 25X1

[redacted] 25X1

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